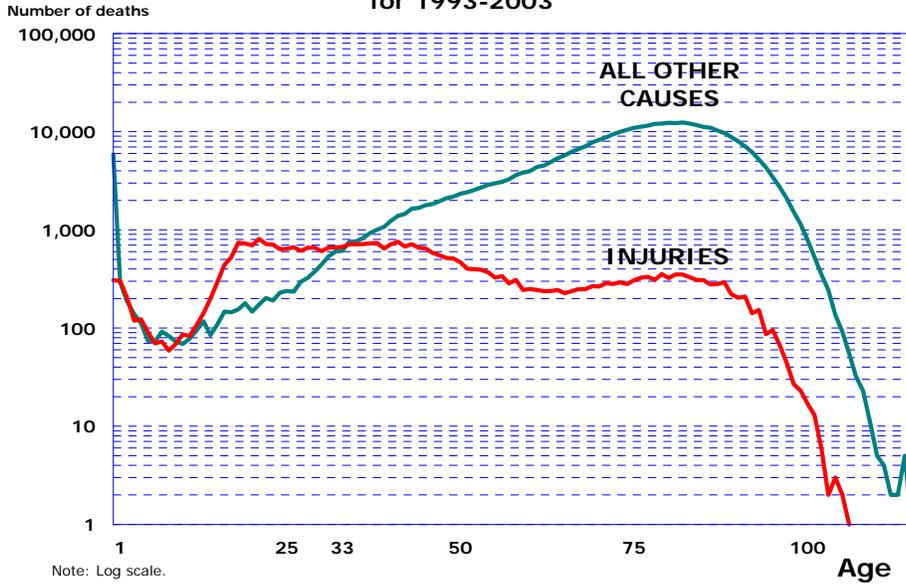


ALL INJURY DEATHS, ARIZONA, 1993-2003

KEY FINDINGS

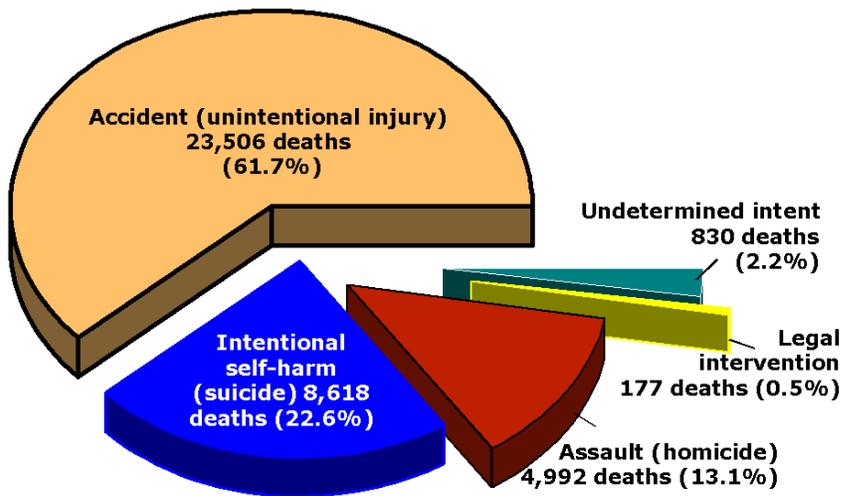
**Figure 1-1**  
**Number of Deaths from Injuries and All Other Causes by**  
**Single-Year of Age Among Arizona Residents:**  
**Eleven-Year Summary**  
**for 1993-2003**



Injuries are the leading cause of death among Arizonans ages 1 to 5 and 10 to 33 (Figure 1). In the eleven-year period from 1993 to 2003, unintentional injuries in accidents, combined with self-inflicted injuries in suicide and injuries purposely inflicted by other person, accounted for 9.1 percent of total deaths (38,123 injury deaths among 420,960 deaths from all causes in 1993-2003). Among adolescents and young adults ages 15-24, injuries have claimed 3.8 times as many lives as all other causes of deaths combined (6,302 vs. 1,677), accounting for 79 percent of total deaths of these persons in 1993-2003 (Table 1).

**Figure 1-2**  
**Average Annual Percent of Total Injury Deaths By Intent**  
**Among Arizona Residents: Eleven-Year Summary**  
**for 1993-2003**

N = 38,123 total injury deaths in 1993-2003



Substantially more Arizonans died in accidents (61.7 percent) than from any other cause of injury death (Figure 2). Intentional self-harm (suicide) was the second leading manner of injury mortality (22.6 percent), followed by assault (13.1 percent)

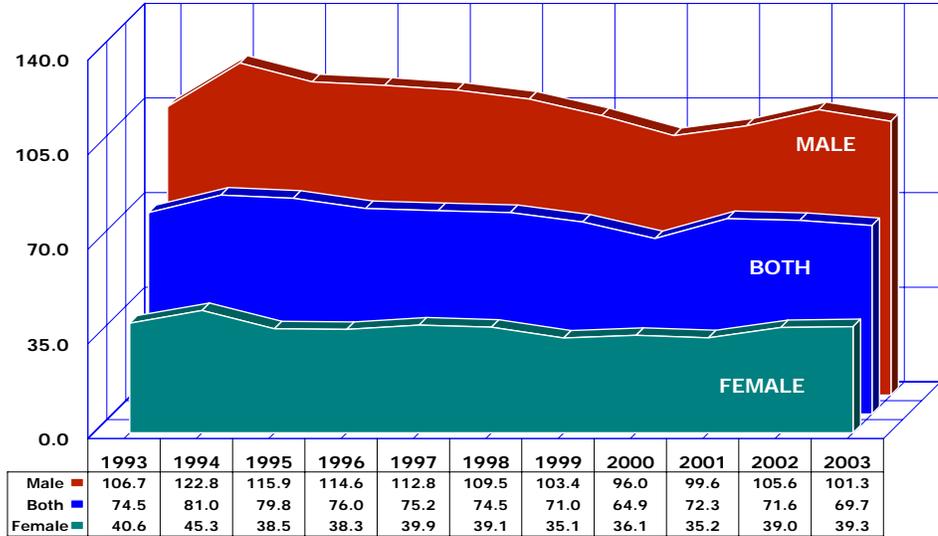
ALL INJURY DEATHS, ARIZONA, 1993-2003

KEY FINDINGS

**Figure 1-3**  
Age-Adjusted\* Mortality Rates for Total Injury Deaths by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003

The age-adjusted mortality rate for all injuries declined from a recent peak of 81.0/100,000 in 1994 to 64.9/100,000 in 2000 (Figure 3). However, each of the annual rates for total injury deaths in 2001-2003 exceeded the 2000 rate by no less than 7.4 percent.

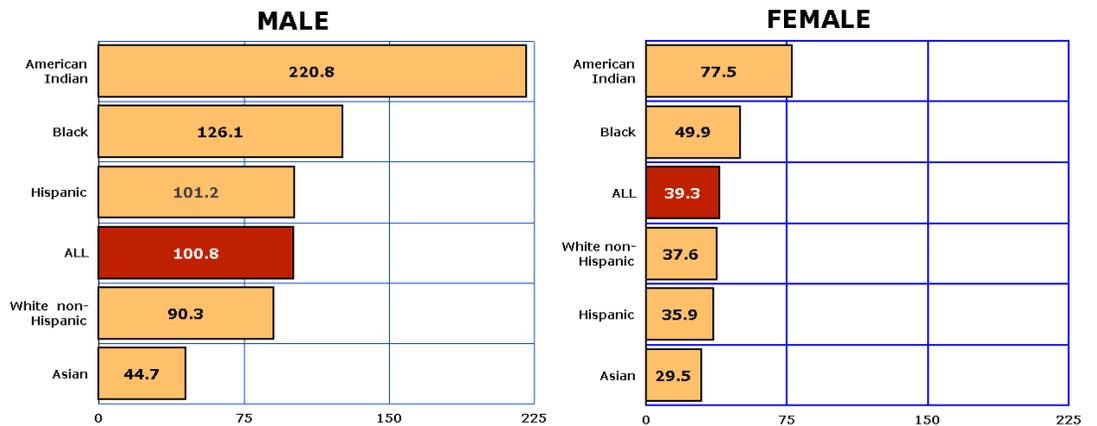
Arizona males were 2.6 times more likely to die in 2003 from injury than Arizona females (101.3 deaths per 100,000 vs. 39.3 deaths per 100,000).



\*Number of suicides+homicides+unintentional injury deaths +deaths due to legal intervention+fatal injuries of undetermined intent per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.

**Figure 1-4**  
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Injury Deaths by Race/Ethnic Group and Gender, Arizona, 2003

The highest mortality rates among race by gender groups for all injuries combined in 2003 were those of American Indian male and female residents of the State (Figure 4). In 2003, the injury mortality rate among American Indian males was 2.2 times higher than the rate for Hispanics and 4.9 times as high as the injury death rate of Asians. Among females, the injury mortality rate for American Indian females was 2.6 times greater than the death rate for Asian females.



\*Number of suicides+homicides+unintentional injury deaths +deaths due to legal intervention+fatal injuries of undetermined intent per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.

ALL INJURY DEATHS, ARIZONA, 1993-2003

KEY FINDINGS

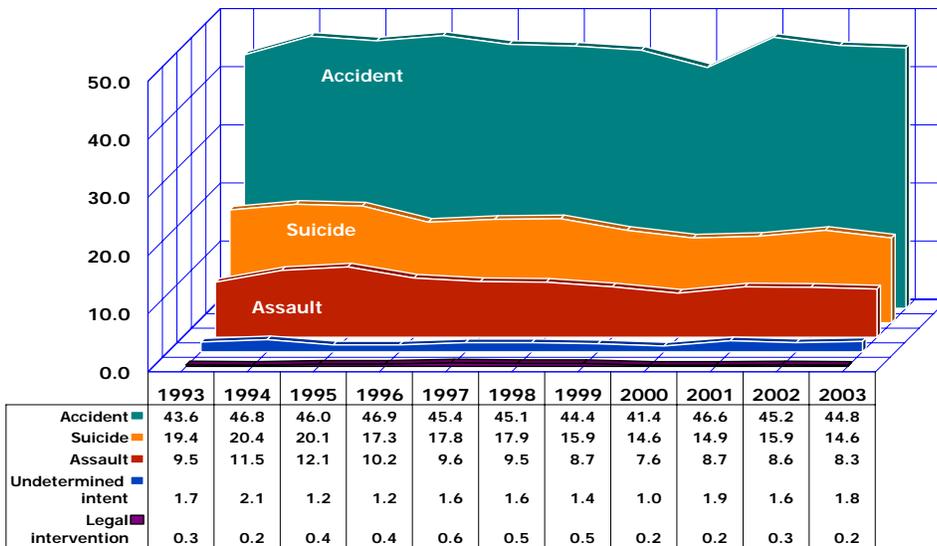
Figure 1-5  
Age-Adjusted\* Mortality Rates by Intent (or Manner) of Injury Death and Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2003

Rank	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	White non-Hispanic
1	Accident 25.3	Accident 108.6	Accident 52.4	Accident 44.7	Accident 40.9
3	Assault 5.4	Assault 18.8	Assault 24.9	Assault 14.7	Suicide 16.4
2	Suicide 3.3	Suicide 15.2	Suicide 11.3	Suicide 8.2	Assault 3.7
4		Injury of undetermined intent 7.0	Injury of undetermined intent 1.1	Injury of undetermined intent 1.3	Injury of undetermined intent 2.0
5		Legal intervention 2.1		Legal intervention 0.3	Legal intervention 0.1

In 2003, unintentional injuries in accidents ranked first as the leading cause of injury death for each of the five race/ethnic groups in Arizona (Figure 1-5). Assault (homicide) ranked second for Asians, American Indians, Blacks and Hispanics, but third for White non-Hispanics. Intentional self-harm (suicide) was the second highest cause of injury death among White non-Hispanic, but it ranked third highest for the other race/ethnic groups.

\*Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.  
Note: there were no deaths due to legal intervention among Blacks. There were no deaths due to legal intervention and no fatal injuries of undetermined intent among Asians.

Figure 1-6  
Trends in Age-Adjusted\* Mortality Rates by Intent (or Manner) of Injury Death and Year, Arizona Residents, 1993-2003



Clearly declining or increasing trends were not evident in the annual age-adjusted mortality rates for unintentional injuries, suicide, assault, legal intervention and injuries of undetermined intent (Figure 1-6). In addition, the age-adjusted mortality rates by intent (or manner) of injury death were neither the highest nor the lowest of the past eleven years in 2003.

\* Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.

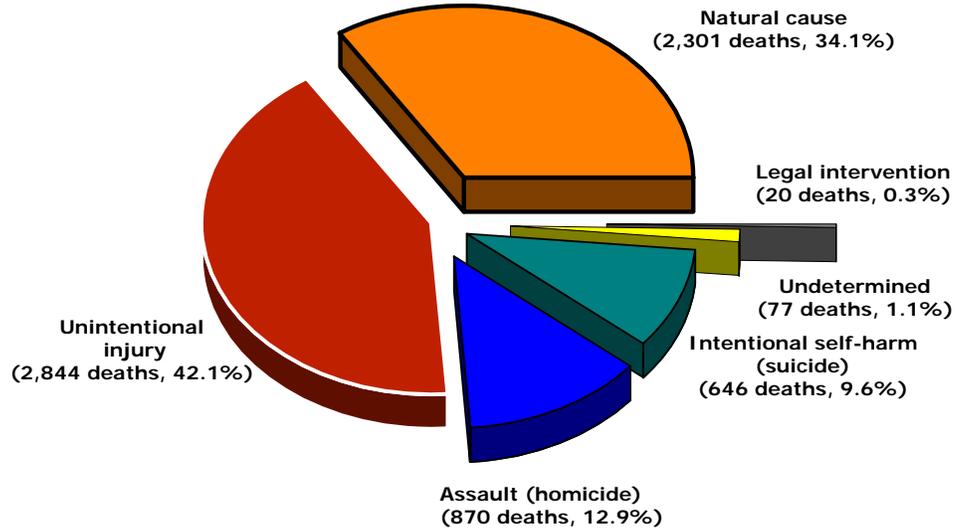
ALL INJURY DEATHS, ARIZONA, 1993-2003

KEY FINDINGS

**Figure 1-7**  
Average Annual Percent of Total Deaths By Mortality Category Among Children and Adolescents 1-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1993-2003

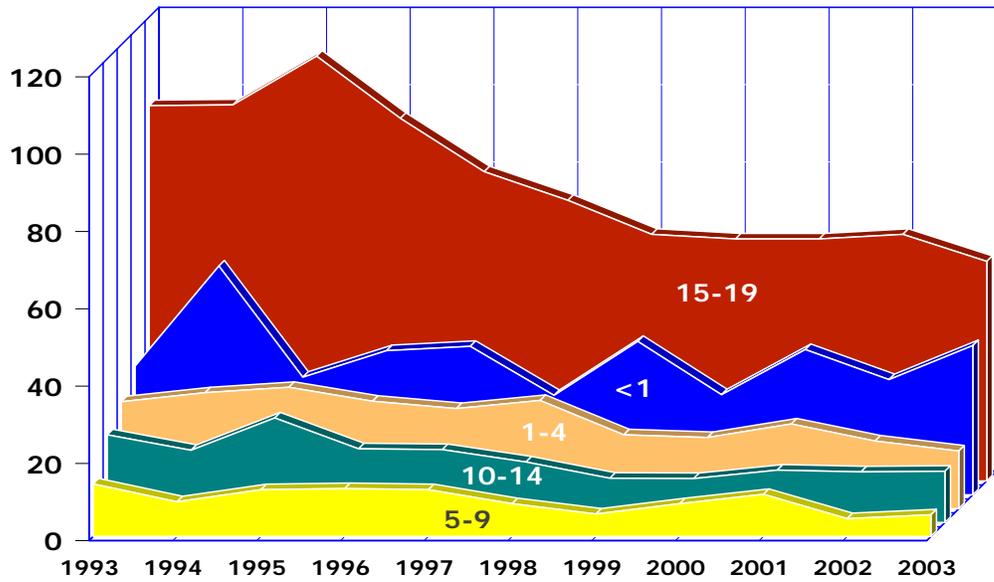
N = 6,758 deaths in 1993-2003

Between 1993 and 2003, all injuries combined caused 66 percent, or 4,457 fatal injuries among 6,758 total deaths of Arizonans 1-19 years old (**Figure 1-7**). Unintentional injuries in accidents accounted for 1.9 times as many deaths as homicides and suicides combined (2,844 vs. 1,516).



**Figure 1-8**  
Rates of Injury Deaths by Age Group Among Persons 0-19 Years Old, Arizona 1993-2003

Among age groups, children 5-9 years old had the lowest annual rates of injury death, followed by children 10-14 years of age, preschoolers 1-4 years old, infants, and adolescents 15 to 19 years of age (**Figure 1-8**).

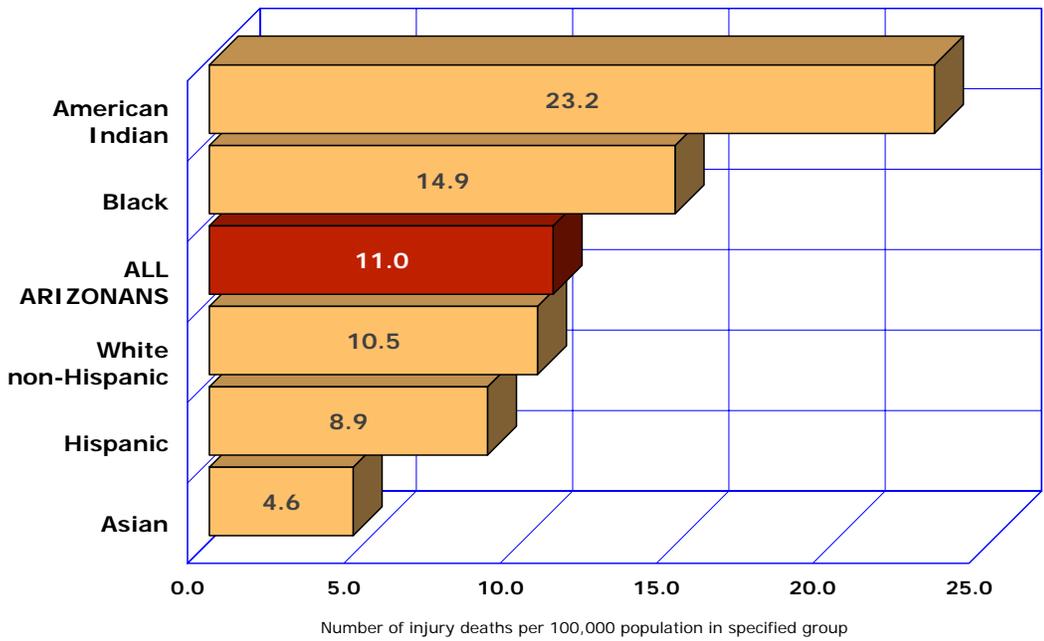


Number of injury deaths per 100,000 persons in specified age group:

ALL INJURY DEATHS, ARIZONA, 1993-2003

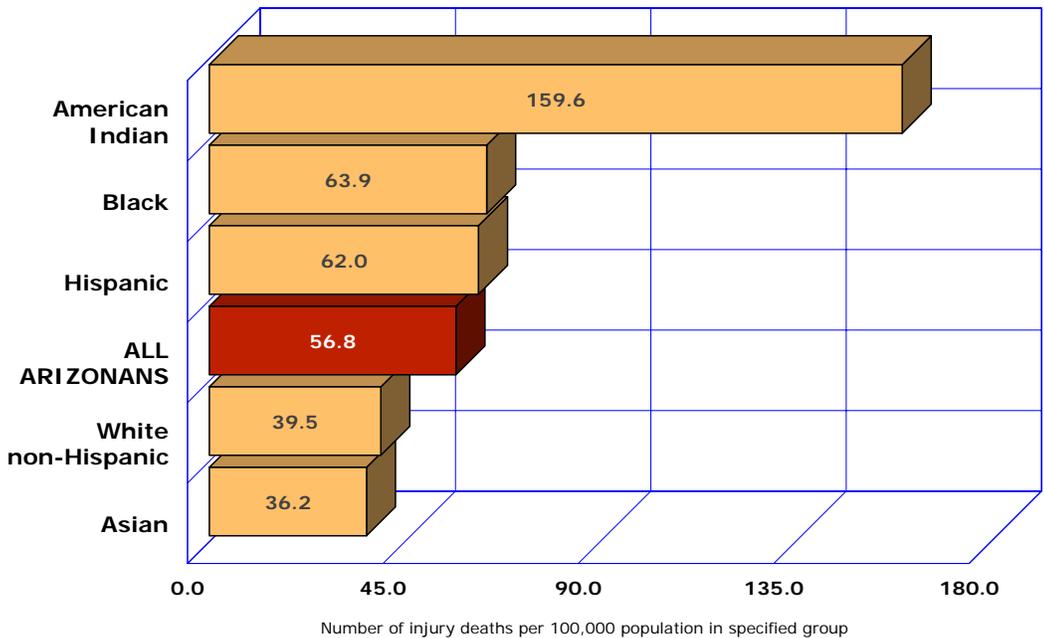
KEY FINDINGS

Figure 1-9  
Mortality Rates for All Injury Deaths by Race/Ethnic Group  
Among Children 1-14 Years Old, Arizona, 2003



The highest among ethnic groups mortality rates for all injury deaths of children 1-14 years old in 2003 were those of American Indians (23.2/100,000), compared to 14.9/100,000 among Blacks, 10.5/100,000 among White non-Hispanics, 8.9/100,000 among Hispanics, and 4.6/100,000 among Asians (Figure 1-9).

Figure 1-10  
Mortality Rates for All Injury Deaths by Race/Ethnic Group  
Among Adolescents 15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 2003



The injury death rates for adolescents 15-19 years old in 2003 also were substantially higher among American Indians, than they were among Blacks, Hispanics and White non-Hispanics (Figure 1-10). The death rate for Asian adolescents in 2003 (36.2 deaths per 100,000) was the lowest among race/ethnic groups.